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MINISTER CONFIRMS BEAGLE MEDIATION STANDSTILL

PY042151 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1824 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion confirmed here today that the mediation over the Beagle Channel problem is experiencing a sort of standstill situation. However, he explained that it is not because of a problem in the mediation itself but because of a marginal problem; a problem which the mediation has run into. Minister Camilion believes that the impasse is the consequence of the arrest of two Argentine officers.

According to the minister, talks are being held in Rome in order to find the way out of this impasse, but so far we have not really found the solution.

In the statements made this morning the foreign minister pointed out that the Beagle problem is now facing a situation similar to the one experienced 2 weeks ago when two Argentine officers were arrested in Chile.

When questioned about a possible loss of faith in the government, Camilion dismissed such rumors. He said that that kind of rumor circulates like forged bills; at first it circulates rapidly and then it disappears.

The minister stated that we are seeking a solution in order to contribute to the atmosphere which should prevail in the negotiations in which the two countries should play their parts. In referring to the standstill in the negotiations, Camilion made a point of emphasizing that this does not mean that we will not use our good will and efforts to find a solution.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES DECLINE BY \$100 MILLION

PY050123 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1740 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA)--Foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank decreased by around \$100 million dollars today. This was due to the continuing demand of individuals and the cancellation of foreign loans by businesses. At the same time a new increase in the interest rates of banks and financial institutions was noted. This varied from 1 to 8 points, making the interest rate for a 30-day loan 125 percent.

CHILIAN DETAINEES IDENTIFIED; ANOTHER DIES

PY041806 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 4 Jun (NA)--The identity of five Chileans detained by the national border police when trying to enter Argentine territory illegally have been released here by an official source who revealed that these persons are being held at penitentiary 15, in this city.

This source also reported that another Chilean citizen, Manuel Vera, died of natural causes near the border town of Rio Turbio and that his body had been returned to his relatives in Chile.

Those who have been detained here have been identified as Rene Rudecino Vera Saldivia, Juan Manuel Andrade Marquez, Alberto Andrade Hernandez, Juan Claudio Barrientos Barrientos and Alejandro Barrientos. The first four persons were detained near the border town of Laurita and the remainder near Monte Aymond.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROTESTS NEW TARIFFS

PY042110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2053 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Chamber of Commerce (CAC), today protested the so-called "third package" of the Economy and Finance Ministry which caused an overall 5-percent increase of custom dues on imports.

"Our organization believes that this measure is incorrect and that it goes against the economic plan, handled exclusively by the armed forces for 5 years. Our organization wishes to explain its position," the communique stated.

The Chamber of Commerce, which had supported former Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz' administration, states that "the modern idea of custom tariffs no longer seeks to benefit the national treasury but rather to give an effective degree of protection to local industry," and that "this effective protection is twisted in favor of certain sectors and to the detriment of others when selective increases, such as those established in the economic package, are implemented."

UNION LEADERS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC, UNION SITUATION

PY042029 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 June (NA)--Several of the main leaders of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) have practically discarded any possibility of holding a dialogue with Economy and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut. One of them, Ricardo Perez (leader of the truck drivers union) said that "right now no dialogue will yield positive results for workers if the government is not willing to revise its guidelines and philosophy."

For his part, Manuel Diz Rey (travelling salesmen union representative) said: "The present CGT believes that the stage of issuing statements to express our claims is over." He said that workers believe that "a solution will not come by holding a dialogue with the economy minister or with any other government representatives."

Fernando Donaires, CGT alternate secretary, expressed his opinion about the present economic policy. He said that he believes that there is no great difference between the present economy minister and his predecessor, Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. He described the situation as follows: "We are experiencing a serious setback because despite the good intentions of the measures that have been enforced, we have not seen any achievements."

The CGT leaders made this statement to the magazine SIETE DIAS which also discussed national economic and political issues with representatives of the CNT-20 Group [The National Workers Commission and the Group of 20] which is one of the groups that at present represents the national labor movement.

Labor leader Jorge Triaca (plastic industry workers representative) said he believes that the CNT-20 representatives held a very positive meeting with economy minister Lorenzo Sigaut. However, he added that "we should also sit down and discuss the present labor movement situation and review the reasons that led to the enforcement of laws that have caused great harm to the labor movement."

Triaca urged the government presided over by Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) "to allow political activity." He also explained his participation in the political dialogue by noting that he attended the meeting as a union representative and not as a Justicialist Party member and that, therefore, he has not violated any party rules.

Triaca noted, however, that: "I categorically reassert that neither the party nor the Peronist political movement have the right to impose any strategy regarding the claims of the rank and file."

VEHICLES FOR CHILE PERMITTED TO CROSS BORDER

PY041211 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2319 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Mendoza, 3 Jun (NA)--Some 300 vehicles made in Brazil destined for Chile were authorized today to cross the border by the Cristo Redentor International Tunnel, according to unimpeachable sources. The vehicles, which have been in this province since the closure of the Argentine-Chilean border at the end of April, will begin their journey to Santiago, Chile tomorrow morning.

ARMY REPORTEDLY ACCEPTS PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION

PY042347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the commanders of small and large Bolivian Army units appear to have accepted the resignation of Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, even though this decision will remain pending until studied jointly with the commanders of the navy and air force.

ARMY GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING

PY050325 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text of communique issued by Army General Command after meeting of commanders of military units and institutes in La Paz on 4 June]

[Text] First: The thoughtful and conscientious decision of the army, as the nation's disciplined and integrating structure, is to guarantee the permanent stability of the republic and the methodical and coordinated development of the country's reorganization process, in fulfillment of its constitutional mission to preserve the nation's peace and sovereignty. To this end, the high command, the units and institutes maintain their unassailably calm position to prevent the repetition of violent actions which distort the true essence of order and discipline of the armed institution.

Second: The collective and well-pondered criterion of the army is that priority should be given to the objective assessment of the country's situation through a careful and unbiased analysis, with a clear vision of all the factors involved in the national problem, and the future formulation of measures needed for readjusting the aims, policies and strategies of the national reconstruction process of the government of the armed forces, for their correct implementation in the next phase of administrative reorganization of the nation.

Third: The agreements reached and the studies made in the context of internal policy regarding the announced presidential decision and the current situation will be discussed in a future meeting of commanders of the army, air force and navy and, afterwards, submitted to the consideration of the nation's president and captain general of the armed forces.

Fourth: The honest, straightforward and truthful exchange of opinions among the commanders attending this meeting served not only to bring forth the ideas of generals, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, but also to prove and confirm once more the high degree of institutional understanding and solid unity of the members of the army in support of the highest interests of the fatherland and the armed institution, with a clear notion of respect for resolutions issued from their organically appointed commanders.

La Paz, June 1981, Department of Public Relations of the Army General Command.

PEASANTS, OTHERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR GARCIA MEZA

PY050325 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] All Bolivian peasant organizations have demanded the armed forces allow Gen Luis Garcia Meza to continue leading the National Reconstruction Government. In an extensive statement submitted to the army chief of staff, Bolivian peasants note that they are also part of the present process.

When asked by foreign and Bolivian journalists, peasant leader (Pascual Gamon) categorically stated that Bolivia cannot have a new leader every year and that peasants are tired of being manipulated like puppets.

In the statement, the peasants note that they should also have a voice in national issues.

In a note submitted to President Luis Garcia Meza, the Cerro de Potosi nationalist bloc requests that he continue leading the national government because "this is the wish of every Bolivian citizen."

The note adds: This is why we request that you reject every negative pressure and to listen to the voice of the people--which is the voice of God--and continue leading the government, since this will be the only way to achieve the social moral, and economic reconstruction of Bolivia.

The note is signed by the leaders of the Cerro de Potosi nationalist bloc: (Abelardo Cabiades), (Juan la Madrid), (Miguel Cordonez), (Juan Vera Saguier), (Hugo Vidal), and (Leandro Cueto).

Moreover, the Coladi miners have expressed their support for President Garcia Meza and they have requested him to continue the National Reconstruction Government, which came to power on 17 July 1980.

The Christian Workers National Board has also expressed its support. The main part of the statement issued by the Christian Workers National Board states: We express our support for the armed forces government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza and the efforts made to help Bolivia achieve development.

PERUVIAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

PY050213 Lima CARETAS in Spanish 25 May p 45, 47, 48

[Interview with Bolivian Foreign Minister Rolan Anaya by CARETAS correspondent Pablo Grimberg in La Paz, no date given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Well...how do you believe those "intrigues" involving the army in drug trafficking arise?

[Answer] There are several versions. The most common one is that the drug trafficking problems began with the colonial system of exploitation of and aggression against the world's dependent people. You can see that the production of coca has been traditional among peoples like the Peruvians and Bolivians...it has now become part of the political struggle.

[Question] Pardon, sir, why do you believe that the United States has not recognized Bolivia?

[Answer] Look, "recognition" is not the most appropriate word because it has medieval connotations. The question is to normalize relations. First, there has been no normalization because there was a changeover in the political administration of the United States and Reagan has only been in power 100 days. Second, the new assistant secretary for inter-American affairs has just been appointed. Third, there have been incidents both in the United States and Bolivia preventing a complete grip on the government machinery by the new political regimes.

[Question] Isn't it perhaps due to U.S. concrete demands for the eradication of drug trafficking, not to newly installed governments?

[Answer] No. That is a subjective opinion. The same question should be asked of the United States: Is the United States determined to eradicate the drug trafficking which is tremendous and involves huge amounts of money in that country, compared with what happens in a poor and dependent country?

[Question] Minister, I am talking about demands from the United States, not about internal problems in that country.

[Answer] The State Department, at least, has not presented demands. It has expressed concern. Bolivia is determined, as it has always been, to eradicate drug trafficking which, as you know, is not a contemporary phenomenon. Its appearance as a political element though is quite contemporary, shortsighted and circumstantial. The problem has existed ever since coca leaves were first consumed.

[Question] But the volume of coca going from Bolivia to the United States was not known then...

[Answer] That is a consumers' problem, not a producers' problem...

[Question] Only consumers'?

[Answer] I don't know if you are aware of Bolivia's appeal to the United Nations on the problem...I'll get a copy of that appeal for you (appeal to the world community to fight drug trafficking).

[Question] I would like to ask you about the external image...

[Answer] I must tell you that this is the Foreign Ministry, not the agency dealing with the problem of drug trafficking.

[Question] Minister, does Bolivia accept the thesis of sovereignty over 200 maritime miles?

[Answer] We have not made a decision on the Law of the Sea, but in principle the 200 miles seems worthy of consideration in the debates being conducted at the United Nations.

[Question] And personally what do you think of it?

[Answer] Look, I have not paid attention to it. I would say that the seas should be shared by all peoples because they are universal sources of wealth. Talking of 200 or 12 miles are tied to the Middle Ages, when that was the distance of a cannon's shot, or to some banalities such as that, which are quite outmoded in view of the need for coexistence.

[Question] At the Andean Pact countries' meeting in Santa Marta it was said that Bolivia would withdraw. Has this decision been reconsidered?

[Answer] Since integration is an instrument of development and liberation of Latin American countries, Bolivia fully adheres to that integration because we are an integrationist country par excellence and by destiny. However, when integration is stretched into political interventionism to trample the principle of free determination, our reservations are justified.

[Question] Does the Garcia Meza government continue to think, as it announced at the beginning, that Bolivia will break out of its landlocked situation through drastic measures?

[Answer] That thing about "drastic measures" has been clarified. Bolivia has always maintained a pacifist position, calling for a return to coexistence in good-neighborliness in accordance with treaties, justice and attitudes to put behind old problems which unfortunately separated our nations. One of the mechanisms to overcome our landlocked situation is integration. There is something very important for Peru and Bolivia: the Andean Pact decision 141, opening possibilities for unimpeded transport and links to make Bolivia stand as a bridge for all surrounding countries.

NAVY COMMANDER URGES MEN TO ESCHEW POLITICIANS

PY041759 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0545 GMT 4 Jun 81

[By Gerardo Irueta]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 June (LATIN-REUTER)--Last night, Navy Capt Oscar Pammo, the Bolivian naval commander, presided over the swearing-in ceremony of Capt Carlos Fernandez Narvaez, who assumed his duties as chief of the Naval General Staff, replacing Tomas Orozco.

In the speech he delivered, Oscar Pammo appealed to all Bolivians to combat anarchy, disorder, indifference, and lack of discipline.

He noted: We will never again listen to the politicians' siren songs, since their only objective is to use us for their own personal benefit or for the benefit of certain sectors. The time has come for us to exclusively dedicate ourselves to our work.

NAVY CHIEF ON INTERNAL PROBLEMS, U.S. RELATIONS

PY041644 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Capt Oscar Pammo, commander in chief of the Bolivian Navy, said yesterday that a review of the constitution and the implementation of a statute for political parties are important. He also asserted that a patriotic Bolivian, whether a member of the military or a civilian, must steer the ship of state as of 6 August 1981.

The highest authority in the navy, who granted an interview to an EL DIARIO journalist, stated that his force is currently totally united throughout its commands and infrastructure after a meeting of the top commanders, in which he received the full support and the decision of all members to obey, with discipline, the orders of his office.

He also stated that there is full awareness that now more than ever the tasks must be carried out in harmony and with great responsibility in faithful compliance with the regulations of the navy.

Pammo also indicated that the navy will study the subjects which must be discussed at an upcoming meeting of the commanders of large units and military institutions of the armed forces. The resolutions that emerge from this meeting will be obeyed, with discipline, by all its members, he said.

Regarding the unity of the armed forces and the people, he maintained that the armed forces are none other than the armed branch of the people; therefore, there can be no type of divorce.

Regarding civilian participation in the government, he said that "civilian participation in leading the country is urgent and necessary."

Asked about his position regarding a possible democratic opening, he stated that in order to arrive at such a situation, it is necessary to make adjustments so that the country's political objectives can be achieved. "A review of the constitution is important, a statute for political parties must be implemented and development plans for the country must be drafted."

All of this, he added, must emerge from a process of study and dialogue in which all Bolivians must look forward in order to seek the republic's development and not turn their backs and hide behind indifference.

He stressed that at all levels of national activity there are responsibilities to be taken and tasks to be carried out; therefore, "I believe that at the meeting of the commanders of large units and military institutions we will be able to participate."

Regarding whether the future president should be a civilian or a member of the armed forces, the navy commander in chief indicated his belief that the new president must be a patriot who knows how to steer the ship of state.

Pammo, who up to a short time ago was Bolivian navy attache in the United States, said that a renewal of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and the United States is very near.

Regarding this aspect, he stated that his support tends toward the policy being implemented by our Foreign Ministry.

Finally, he indicated that the delay in this sense is due to world problems that merited the primary attention of the U.S. Government, such as the case of El Salvador, the attack against President Reagan and others.

RESULTS OF RIOCENTRO INVESTIGATION TO BE RELEASED

PY041408 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] In Brasilia, the Planalto Palace spokesman, Carlos Atila, cleared up a doubt that emerged at the beginning of the week.

Atila now states that the results of the investigation into the Riocentro bomb explosions will be released to the public.

[Begin recording] [Atila] I was asked whether the results of the investigation would be released and I said no. I maintain that. What I said was that while the investigation is in the hands of the police and the results have not yet been submitted to the courts, the results cannot be released. Once the results are in the hands of the courts, they can then be made public.

[Reporter] Bandeirantes had heard what the Planalto Palace spokesman, Carlos Atila, has had to say. His attitude thus indicates that the results of the police-military investigation into the two bomb explosions in Riocentro will be released in August.

From Brasilia, (Carlos Rodrigues) for the Bandeirantes journalist team. [end recording]

OFFICER PUNISHED FOR COMMENT ON RIOCENTRO BOMBING

PY040344 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Lt Col Nivaldo de Oliveveira Dias was separated last week from the command of the 2nd Jungle Infantry Battallion in Belem for criticism he levelled at the investigation of the Riocentro incident. His separation was order by Army Minister Gen Walter Pires through a resolution in which no reason is given. Lt Col Dias yesterday issued a note declaring that "setting off bombs will neither build democracy nor fight communism. And the army cannot cover criminal acts which smear the institution and the fatherland, no matter who the perpetrators are." The officer was already placed at the discretion of the commander of the eighth military region "who should explain the reason for my dismissal."

BOMB EXPLOSION CAUSES DAMAGE, NO CASUALTIES

PY040350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Jun (AFP)--Today's bomb explosion in the city of Niteroi, which caused material damages but no casualties, indicates the resumption of terrorist activities in Brazil 8 days after the last bomb attack.

Although the authors of the attack were not identified, observers believe that members of the extreme right, responsible for the latest terrorist activities in Brazil, today once again have made a violent appearance in Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro State.

The extreme right underground organization New Fatherland (Patria Nueva) today claimed responsibility for the attack against the newspaper A TRIBUNA in the capital of Espirito Santo State on 25 May, the terrorists have accused this newspaper of publishing statements of communist military officers.

This afternoon, the Supreme Military Court in Brasilia ordered the release of Ronald James Watters, who has been under arrest since 26 November 1980. Watters was charged with being the author of the attack against the Brazilian Bar Association on 27 August of that year, which resulted in the death of one person.

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES ON JOINT RELATIONS

PY041923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (AFP)--Enrique Valenzuela, the new Chilean ambassador to the United States, said today that Chile has no requests to make of the United States, something that places his country in a good position.

During the past 7 years there have been profound changes in Chile and we are now free. We have no need to ask anybody for anything and this fact places us in a more dignified position, the diplomat stressed.

Valenzuela stated that the United States has understood this and it appears that President Ronald Reagan's administration has taken note of the new situation.

Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas will travel tomorrow, Friday, to Washington to meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other high-ranking officials, it was recalled here.

Valenzuela indicated that this is not due to changes in Chile's policy, but to the new U.S. Government, which is now more realistic with regard to American countries.

It is the opinion of the diplomat that there were two very clear situations with the United States. One of them was the hostile attitude of certain sectors toward Chile, and the other, that the private sector made large investments in the country.

Finally, he asserted that the murder in Washington of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier will no longer serve the U.S. sectors that are interested in harming the Chilean Government.

CHURCH, GOVERNMENT ON EVICTION OF HUNGER STRIKERS

Church Protests Eviction

PY050231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0118 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (LATIN)--The Catholic Church today expressed its disagreement with the government's decision to arrest nine university students who were on a hunger strike at the metropolitan cathedral.

"We are full of sorrow and concern over the fact that once again force has been resorted to rather than admitting the need for an in-depth analysis of the conflicting situations which give rise to this type of demonstration," the Santiago Archbishopric stated in a communique issued here today.

The students, who had been on hunger strike for 10 days protesting the educational policy of the government, were arrested yesterday night when plainclothesmen entered the cathedral after showing a warrant for the arrest of four of the demonstrators.

The government stated that the police had secured the cooperation of the cathedral priest Julio Reynaldos and that a warrant for the arrest of students Patricia Torres, Maria Eugenia Ahumada, Alejandro Correa and Vicente Atencio, had been issued on charges of involvement in political activities which have been banned in universities.

Both the church and the government had asked the hunger strikers to leave the church and appear in court, a request which had been rejected by the demonstrators.

"A warrant for arrest which empowers the officers to raid and break doors cannot be opposed by the church by similar means, since its resources are evangelical and not violent. The former were used on that occasion to no avail," the communique stated.

The archbishopric also urged the government to bear in mind the poor health of the hunger strikers, who had begun to show signs of weakness in view of the extended fast.

Two other persons, Susana Sanchez and Carlos Kuncar, who were keeping the hunger strikers company, were arrested as well.

The group has been placed at the disposal of the second military court of Santiago where they have been questioned and have remained under arrest.

The students were protesting because the new university law decreed by the government establishes that university education must be paid for and will not be free of charge as it had been until last year.

"These and other means of attracting the attention of the people, used by the university students, shows that there is a deep-rooted problem in the university. This problem deserves a more detailed analysis. It should be carried out with greater participation of the affected persons," the communique concluded.

DINACOS on Church Communique

PY050235 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Communique issued by the Government Social Communications Agency, DINACOS, in Santiago, Chile on 4 June]

[Text] In connection with the communique released today by the Archbishopric of Santiago the Government Social Communications Agency feels it necessary to point out that:

1. The procedures followed in this case strictly complied with the current laws. In face:

A. The arrest of four communist agitators had been ordered by the appropriate court.

B. While arresting the persons wanted by the court, the officers noted the presence of seven other persons on the same premises. All these persons were taken to the headquarters of the investigations police where they were properly identified and placed at the disposal of the court in order to establish their responsibility as perpetrators, accomplices or abettors of the crimes which are being investigated.

C. The court today ruled that the four activists for whom warrants had been issued should remain in custody and ordered the release of the others after they had made their statements.

2. The claim voiced by the public opinion department of the archbishopric to the effect that it had been unable to oppose the implementation of the court order because its resources are evangelical and not violent, is hereby forcefully rejected by the government which cannot accept the implementation of a court warrant being described as a violent action.

3. The government refuses to comment on the remaining portion of the communique and leaves it to the judgement of the people [words indistinct].

LOCAL MEDIA CRITICIZE ACTION ON ILV DEPARTURE

PA041951 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government has cancelled its contracts with the Summer Linguistics Institute [ILV]. It had been entering into these contracts since 1946. Therefore, the ILV must leave the country within 1 year.

The respective executive decree indicates that the programs the ILV had been carrying out in eastern Ecuador, involving linguistic, anthropological and medical research, as well as preparation of educational material, will be taken over by several national bodies, which include the Education, Social Welfare and Public Works Ministries, the National Development Council, the Secretariat for Overall Rural Development, the Ecuadorean Institute of Educational Credit and Scholarships and the Ecuadorean Professional Training Institute.

The decree states that the cited group will ensure the adequate continuity of the ILV's work.

Several local media have openly expressed their disagreement with this government measure. Quito's daily EL COMERCIO says in an editorial that the decision is ill-advised. It says that it is a known fact that not only in Ecuador, but in other countries as well, the ILV has been tenaciously opposed by extreme leftist groups with the trite allegation that it is an instrument of Yankee imperialism and that, therefore, what the government has done with this measure is to bow to political demagoguery. The government can and must carry out these types of programs in all of our Amazon areas, but the ILV was no obstacle to carrying out this work.

EL COMERCIO adds that the universities and other institutions have been placed in charge of replacing the ILV and continuing its work, but that both the government and the country know they will not be able to fulfill this task because they lack the know-how coordination or economic capacity to carry out this work throughout the entire country. If foreign missions come here to help and cooperate with the nation's programs, they come in good time. However, the rejection of assistance because of pressures of every sort from the extremists is inadmissible.

Neither the student federations nor the labor unions are in a position to carry out this work, much less a research or education campaign in the east. To do this, a spirit of self-denial and discipline is required. The institute was hurting no one, least of all the country's major interests. On the contrary, we feel that it was providing service to a segment of our neglected population with technical means and serious methods, EL COMERCIO says in its editorial.

The newspaper EXTRA of Guayaquil says in its column entitled "From the Terrace"--with the sardonic style which is typical of Vicente Levi Castillo--that the Congress of the Republic must launch an in-depth investigation of this very [word indistinct] matter and let the people know the real reasons for this unnecessary expulsion. We must know what type of treason against the nation has been committed by these overzealous gringos, who even get themselves killed by the spears of the Auca [Indians] to become their friends. Above all, it is necessary for the Education and Culture Ministry to explain what it is going to do to be able to maintain a civilizing linguistics institute, EXTRA says.

MINISTER DISCUSSES OPEC, DOMESTIC OIL PRICING

PA041533 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Commenting on the resolutions adopted at the international meeting which OPEC held recently in Geneva, Natural Resources and Energy Minister Eduardo Ortega Gomez has referred to the need to maintain the prices that were agreed to, bearing in mind, the present market conditions. He then said:

[Begin recording] I think the decisions that OPEC adopted at the last meeting were the ones it could adopt in light of the current market situation and the present conditions in the world. I hope these decisions will be complied with and I also hope Saudi Arabia, which did not endorse the resolution to cut back the daily oil production but warned that it could do so unilaterally, will comply with this decision to cut production back unilaterally.

[Question] Is there any possibility that Ecuador will leave OPEC to be able to increase oil prices?

[Answer] I do not think there is any possibility; that is, I do not think there is any connection between leaving OPEC and increasing oil prices.

[Question] Is there any possibility that Ecuador, upon leaving OPEC, could (?set different price categories) and increase them?

[Answer] I think the possibility of increasing prices is greater within OPEC than outside it.

[Question] In any event, it has not been possible to achieve the (?export) prices required by the country to finance its development plans and other plans.

[Answer] That is right. We were unable to do so during the last OPEC meeting. Ecuador's thesis did not prevail.

[Question] Under these circumstances, what formula will be utilized to finance the budget?

[Answer] It behooves the finance minister to answer this question. I am not the finance minister. [end recording]

Regarding other problems faced by the country's oil sector, that is, the supply of fuel for the fishing sector, Ortega said:

[Begin recording] The regulation issued by the former natural resources minister established a special fuel price for the fishing sector provided that the special price was temporary. This temporary price was aimed at allowing the sector to adapt to the new price circumstances. The gap between the special price for fishermen and the standard diesel price was supposed to be closed within a relatively short, but at the same time sufficiently prudent, time. This process has begun because the price per gallon for the fishing sector went up 50 cents on 1 June and the increase will remain in effect. [end recording]

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL RECOGNIZES NEW POLITICAL PARTY

PA041649 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal yesterday officially recognized the People, Change and Democracy Movement as a new political party, assigning to it the number 7.

The top electoral body approved the majority report submitted by members Juan King de Burneo and Jose Julio Benitez.

REGIONAL MINISTERS SEE MARKET MANIPULATION

FL032314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2105 GMT 3 Jun 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 3 June (NOTIMEX)--Central American agriculture ministers met today with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to discuss the coffee market and seek a way to create a mechanism that will make it possible for the producing countries to obtain greater benefits. This was reported at a news conference by Rodrigo Castillo, Honduran minister of natural resources; Galileo Torres, Salvadoran minister of agriculture and livestock; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, Nicaraguan minister of foreign trade; Guillermo Diaz Salazar, Salvadoran minister of foreign trade and Fernando Altmann Ortiz, Costa Rican energy minister.

The Central American officials explained that manipulation of the raw materials market is commonplace in their area, not only as pertains to coffee but also other products, since the industrialized countries are the ones that obtain the biggest profits.

Nicaragua's Alejandro Martinez Cuenca noted that food had become a political tool used by industrialized societies to manipulate developing countries. He added that Nicaragua itself had been manipulated by the United States, which refused them the wheat they needed to meet the nation's minimum requirements.

El Salvador's minister of foreign trade, Guillermo Diaz Salazar, said that Latin America could be self-sufficient; the problem, he said, was that prices for the region's raw materials did not correspond to the actual values of these products and were too low on the international market which multinationals and developed countries control. Diaz Salazar added that Central American countries that produce a variety of raw materials are studying the possibility of setting up a single body to represent them in improving market conditions.

Concerning the "mini-Marshall Plan" that the United States would reportedly implement in Central America with an investment of \$1 billion, the Salvadoran officials said that the plan is feasible as long as the dignity of the nations of the area is respected and it is carried out in a reasoned and practical manner.

EL SALVADORDEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, VIOLENCE

Trust in Elections

PA050346 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1833 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The defense minister says he trusts the elections will be the solution to the problems of the Salvadorans. Once again he appeals to the Salvadoran people to trust the armed forces because that institution is aware of its important role in guaranteeing pure and free elections.

Speaking about the shortened curfew hours, he stressed that the armed forces understand the people's need for everything to return to normal, and we must all cooperate with this. For my part, I am very optimistic and confident that soon we will achieve it, concluded the minister of defense.

Decrease in Violence

PA050016 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 pp 3, 33

[Excerpt] The defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, admitted yesterday that there has been a considerable decrease in violence in all parts of the country. He also denied that a helicopter was shot at in Cinquera, Morazan Department.

He said there was shooting the day before yesterday near Cinquera similar to other incidents that have occurred in the past in other parts of the country.

What really occurred is that a helicopter was sent to pick up wounded to bring them to hospitals. This undoubtedly led to the rumor that a helicopter had been attacked, he added.

INTERIOR MINISTER, OFFICIALS MEET WITH CCE

PA050055 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1850 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] [in progress]...met with incumbents of the Interior Ministry, Jose Ovidio Hernandez and Col Rodolfo Antonio Revelo, minister and under secretary, respectively, as well as with the political governors of the republic and they talked about the electoral process to be held next year.

The members of the Central Elections Council [CCE] took advantage of the fact the minister and deputy minister of the interior were holding a routine meeting with all the governors to explain how preparations are progressing in connection with the elections and also to ask them for their cooperation so that the elections scheduled for the next quarter of next year [as heard] will be a total success.

Revolutionary government officials across the nation are optimistic about the electoral process, said the interior minister, referring to the work being carried out by the CCE so that the next elections will have all the guarantees to expedite citizens going to the polls in a free and voluntary way.

Speaking on behalf of the CCE, Jorge Bustamante, chairman, thanked the minister and the governors for having received him. He said that since it was appointed, the CCE has been determined to become an arbiter of the elections. He also referred to the El Salvador 1982 campaign, which will be initiated soon to motivate the citizens to go to the polls and vote, since this is the only path for achieving the peace that is so desired in El Salvador, which is the victim of violence by the extremes.

The nation is not only losing valuable lives, but also sources of work. The national economy is declining slowly. But the saddest part is the shedding of the blood of our youth, our country's hope, added the chairman of the CCE, when he voiced the opinion that elections are the solution to all conflicts. That is why he asked for the support of all of the nation's political leaders so they may cooperate with the CCE to make the process more feasible and gain the confidence of all the Salvadoran people.

The problem is not easy to solve. But we believe that as people are made more aware of the significance of this process, that for the first time in 50 years will be free, the people will have confidence, said Dr Bustamante. He recalled that all Salvadorans over 18 have the duty and the right to cast their ballot.

We think that everyone will be convinced that it is not through shooting, but with votes that the problem will be solved, he added.

He told the governors that as political chiefs in the various departments of the nation they will have to play a very important role and that is why their cooperation was being asked.

Dr Bustamante said it that is expected the new electoral law will be ready by the end of this year. This law will reflect various aspects so that next year's process will not be discredited.

Other members of the CCE said the elections are scheduled for the first quarter of next year and asked for the help of all the governors to educate the citizens on their civil rights and their duties toward their country, one of which is that of casting a vote, and to elect their ruler in a free way.

The interior minister again said that what the members of the CCE had stated is very important for the daily activities of the country's mayors, the governors and the officials of his ministry, for which reason they are willing to collaborate closely so that everything will be successful.

Regarding the replacement [reposicion] of documents, such as birth certificates and so forth, he said that all mayoral offices are working on it. He said 37 mayoral offices were destroyed by terrorists, but that the necessary steps are being taken to reissue the documents that were destroyed. He said Interior Ministry representatives in each department are to work on everything having to do with citizen's documents.

It is no longer the case of warped elections, which we really should try to forget; we want elections that really represent the people's will, concluded the interior minister, referring to the all the officials' intention make the 1982 elections as expected: free from pressure and in line with the people's will.

The meeting was also attended by local and foreign journalists of the print and broadcast media.

FMLN REITERATES WILLINGNESS FOR POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA042257 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Radio Venceremos presents news briefs [plomo informativo] that circumvent the information embargo of the dictatorship:

The vice president of the Socialist International has said that the Salvadoran conflict must be solved by the people of El Salvador. Edward Broadbent said the Salvadoran conflict must be solved by the Salvadorans themselves, undoubtedly alluding to the U.S. Government intervention in the liberation struggle being waged by our people. Broadbent, who is also chief of the New Democratic Party of Canada, said that although the military-Christian Democratic junta has rejected mediation, which means that this work has failed, a political solution is still possible. Broadbent has toured El Salvador, Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Cuba and Nicaragua and will end his tour in Washington, meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

You will recall that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has declared that its decision to find a negotiated political solution for the Salvadoran conflict is based on worldwide support for the FMLN as the legitimate force of the Salvadoran people in their struggle for final liberation. The FMLN also proposes a political solution to the present conflict to prevent an increase in the cost in lives and suffering by the Salvadoran people. We are prepared to negotiate because we are strong and responsible. We want peace for El Salvador as well as for the area.

The Yankee government and its puppet junta are and will be responsible for prolonging the war and increasing its cost in lives in the end the result will be the same.

This is a report from Guazapa: On Tuesday, 2 June, after the annihilation attack by our forces on the new highway from Suchitoto to San Martin, the which we inflicted 40 casualties on the enemy. In reprisal the enemy tried to break through our defense lines which run from Platanero Canton to Palo Grande Canton.

Approximately 200 henchmen began an attack on our positions at 1230 that day. The enemy concentrated its forces on our defense line, but our defense trenches and our lines of marksmen resisted the attack.

When the enemy began to advance, part of our forces surrounded the enemy, attacking him on three sides. The fighting (?was heavy) and at some places at a distance of only 40 meters.

At 1730 the enemy managed to withdraw and subsequently covered the area with mortar fire. This enemy withdrawal was hasty since he abandoned arms and carried off his dead. Two of our heroic companeros were wounded. They are being cared for by our medical service and their condition is reported satisfactory. The wounds were slight and were caused by mortar shell fragments.

We recovered from the enemy one M-79 grenade launcher, two belts of M-60 machinegun ammunition, five assault grenades and one helmet. That is our report from Guazapa Hill, where our heroic fighters have inflicted a major defeat on the enemy.

HAVANA REPORTS FMLN ENTERING 'REACTIVATION PHASE'

PA041913 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has reported that there have been armed clashes in the 14 departments of El Salvador and noted that the fighting in the country's southeast has entered an important reactivation phase that has caused confusion among the troops of the military-Christian Democratic regime.

The AGENCIA DE PRENSA INDEPENDIENTE DE CENTRO AMERICA has reported that continuous guerilla actions and the opening of new fronts, especially those in El Salvador's southeast region, reveal the true situation in the areas under the control of the armed forces.

In the past few hours, there have been guerrilla attacks on the cities of Santa Cruz (Torillo), Tierra Blanca, and San Antonio de las Vueltas, where the forces of the genocidal Salvadoran regime suffered an undetermined number of casualties.

The Salvadoran Army has admitted that in the past few hours there have been clashes with guerrilla forces in Tenancingo and Cacaopera and that there was bitter fighting in the town of Santa Anita.

The bodies of 15 persons, including those of young persons who were torn apart, have been found in several parts of San Salvador, where the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has reported that during the first 3 months of this year, the Salvadoran Armed Forces murdered more than 5,000 civilians.

FMLN WAR BULLETIN REPORTS ON 5-23 MAY ACTIVITIES

PA041956 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 May 81 p 9

[Text] War bulletin No 124

The Information Section of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) to the Salvadoran people and all peoples of the world.

Reports:

1. Report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front

5 May: The puppet army invades the edges of the cantons of Platanillos, Galera Quemada, Sitio de los Nejapas and Jocotes, in Quezaltepeque, La Libertad Department. They arrive with 500 members of the National Guard, the army and the Death Squad, backed by planes, helicopters, artillery and armored units.

1300: The patriotic FMLN forces confront the genocidal forces in Platanillos Canton, inflicting 13 casualties and injuring 20 others. For its part, the FMLN had to deplore the death of two heroic sons of the people.

9 May, 2300: FMLN guerrilla commands attack the Treasury Police headquarters in El Castano sugar mill, in Nejapa, San Salvador Department, inflicting three casualties on the enemy.

18 May, 0200: FMLN forces burn the main building and surrounding land in Esteban Ranch, in Quezaltepeque, thus keeping the puppet army from achieving its objective of establishing posts in this zone, as it had been trying to do for days.

1900: FMLN squads attack the railroad guard posts over the Suchimen River, on kilometer 7, south of San Salvador Department, inflicting two casualties on the enemy.

Report From the Guazapa-Suchitoto Zone [unnumbered]

19 May, 1000: We ambushed the enemy, which wanted to descend to Roblar through Las Pacayas Ravine, toward the Mirandilla de Wiscamal area, on the northern side of Guazapa Hill. The FMLN inflicted several casualties on the enemy during that ambush.

20 May, 1100: The patriotic FMLN forces ambushed two trucks filled with soldiers headed from north to south, on the street from San Martin to Suchitoto near Milingue. We inflicted four casualties on the enemy during that operation.

21 May, 1200: For 2 hours and 30 minutes, FMLN guerrilla squads engaged in violent fighting with the genocidal forces, comprised of national guardsmen and members of the Death Squad who had arrived to loot the people's property in Buena Vista Canton. During this fight we inflicted seven casualties on them. We in turn lost two heroic FMLN combatants.

23 May, 1100: An FMLN squad laid an ambush at the Aceituna detour, in the new street to Suchitoto. We inflicted two casualties on the enemy during this operation.

United to fight until the final victory
Revolution or death. We shall win.
El Salvador, Friday, 29 May 1981
Local time: 1800

Command Post, Information Section of the FMLN's General Command from Costa Rica, especially for EL NUEVO DIARIO

FMLN COMMANDER DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS

PA042030 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Jun 81 p 2

[Special SALPRESS Service for BARRICADA, by Jose Ventura]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] administration in sectors under FMLN political-military control--in Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, San Vicente, La Paz, La Libertad and Cabanas, located 69, 22, 32, 59, 31 and 80 km from San Salvador, respectively--functions admirably in El Salvador.

It is unbelievable how the thinking of the rural population has changed in the past 11 years from an individualistic conduct, instilled by the dependent capitalist system which dominates the people.

Today the people in these regions are working and waging great battles with weapons in their hands. The power of the FMLN is the expression of the people's will, who have chosen the local leaders to guide production, nutrition for the people living in cantons and villages, health, education and the defense of the sector under their political responsibility.

People's Participation and Production

In this organization, each of its members has a specific responsibility. Each member is chosen by the people based fundamentally on political factors and the daily conduct shown in the participation in the struggle to build a new society which is gradually becoming integrated into the community. Those chosen to form part of administrative bodies must possess the requirements demanded by war.

The concerns and needs of the community are constant. Children, women, old people and fighters need food. People must learn to read and write, and they require medical attention and an armed defense. It is here that the FMLN power comes into play. The FMLN plans the mechanisms for the planting of staples, mainly corn and beans. Coordination is established with the few revolutionary doctors stationed in the military area so that they can attend to the people's health. Coordination mechanisms are established with the militias and they distribute the tasks of building defenses against air and artillery attacks, construction of communications trenches and so forth.

The organization also guarantees the safety and maintenance of the troops who are constantly fighting inside and outside the region.

In order to promote production, fighters have a schedule in which each unit participates in planting and cultivating staple grains. This is coordinated by the FMLN directorate.

They Teach Reading and Writing

A literacy campaign is being promoted by teachers and clergywomen at the battlefield. Every morning and afternoon children and adults attend makeshift classrooms or sit under trees where they are taught to read and write in a manner adapted to the specific conditions in which Salvadoran workers live. When the junta's army attacks, pencils and notebooks are immediately exchanged for rifles, shotguns, antipersonnel bombs or any other manufactured or homemade weapon.

The FMLN power in rural areas, scattered throughout the country, is the structural base for a new people's power on Salvadoran territory, a power parallel to the one supported by the armed forces of the junta to keep power in the hands of a local oligarchy which, allied to the United States, has maintained this system over 50 years. It is slowly but surely crumbling.

The FMLN has clearly in mind that "only by destroying the forces of repression," (the Salvadoran Armed Forces) and through the seizure of political power, can a new society be built that is free of oppression, misery and exploitation, a new society where there is no persecution of workers, peasants, students, teachers or small- and medium-sized businessmen--in short, all the national sectors persecuted today, Rigoberto Hernandez, the guerrilla commander who controls Chalatenango Department, said.

Hernandez added that this is the way it works in the urban zones, "except for the greater limitations resulting from the development of repression, whereby the functioning of the FMLN power in various places is clandestine or semiclandestine.

According to Commander Hernandez, the FMLN power holds its rank-and-file assemblies throughout the country and attendance is proportional to the number of inhabitants.

According to my most recent reports, Hernandez went on, the FMLN convened on 22 May to commemorate the deaths of 14 men on that date, during a massacre carried out under Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime. The peasants in Chapa Miel, Arcatao and other places carried out mobilizations and discussed the tasks of the people and the militias. At the end there were refreshments. All this was sponsored by the FMLN power. According to the guerrilla leader, "similar events are held throughout the country."

When abandoning a site, if the opponent's attack is superior and the revolutionary forces think that it is indeed best to leave, the guerrilla chiefs and directorates meet to carry out the plans outlined to protect the popular masses. Otherwise, some other plan is put into practice. The people's power and the combatants guarantee that these plans are carried out as perfectly as possible, for a mistake could be tragic.

HONDURAS

CAREFUL DISBURSAL, USE OF FOREIGN AID URGED

PA042202 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 4 Jun 81

[Station editorial: "The Mini-Marshall Plan: Money for What and for Whom?]

[Excerpts] International news dispatches say that the United States and the FRG are planning large-scale aid to the Central American nations to encourage development efforts that will serve as a catapult to help those countries overcome their economic adversities. This mini-Marshall Plan, as its name indicates, is a small-scale version of the gigantic economic plan that the United States, with the aid of Great Britain, implemented after World War II in order to rescue the European nations that were destroyed in that great hecatomb.

Today, when we hear that the United States, backed by the FRG, planned to apply the same medicine to the five Central American countries, we can say that it generates enthusiasm while at the same time chills us to wonder what we will do with so many millions.

As the Costa Rican foreign minister said very aptly yesterday, it will be useless for the Americans to choke us with dollars if the countries that receive the aid are not capable of using that much money properly. We agree. It is known that Honduras in particular has been favored with many international loans, but that most of that money did not serve its purpose because only a few ate and danced at that budgetary banquet.

Nor do we want a mini-Marshall Plan that later is converted into weapons, tanks and planes. If weapons are given to us as a form of cooperation for development, the Americans should know that we do not need that kind of aid.

However, if the aid consists of giving us economic assistance to purchase food, raw materials that we do not have and the machinery and technology to develop our agricultural areas, then that aid is welcome.

Now comes the most serious problem. In this situation, are we prepared to make good use of that much money? It would be useless for us to receive so much cooperation if we have the same mentality, the same morality and the same greedy fingers that have governed us in the past. If the Americans are going to provide money for continued dancing by those who have danced in the past at the banquet of fortunes, amassed from one day to the other with mansions and palaces that were built overnight, luxurious summer homes and headspinning trips abroad made by herds of them wasting large quantities of money, if this is repeated with the consent of the Americans, we want to say that instead of helping they will be ruining this country. Once and for all, they will be putting institutionalized corruption on a pedestal, the same corruption we are fighting every day, the same corruption that will be used as a banner to justify violent transformations in this country in the not-too-distant future.

Let the North Americans think carefully about how they are going to disburse that much money, especially in this country, because if it is simply a case of throwing away handfuls of money, far from promoting the miracle of development, they will instead provide temptation to those thieves disguised as government officials who are already sweating, and in some cases even shedding tears, in hopes of getting their hands on those millions.

If we are to receive some aid, it will be welcome, but let it be controlled by the same countries that have the generosity to help us. To put \$250 million or more overnight into irresponsible hands could become, instead of a form of help, a cruel nightmare for this country.

We have good prospects for the future ahead of us and we should prepare conscientiously to make good use of them.

OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY SEIZE EDUCATION MATERIALS

PA041502 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Honduran Government intelligence agents have seized a large number of books and pamphlets on the Nicaraguan literacy crusade that 50 teachers of the Teachers Unity Front, FUM, of Honduras were taking into their country on their return from a visit to Nicaraguan colleagues.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN, have confirmed this report and noted that the Honduran teachers were arrested by soldiers of the 7th Battalion in Choluteca. Afterwards, another military unit arrived there and it was decided to release them.

The FUM members arrived in Nicaragua on 11 May to hold talks with labor and teachers leaders and with delegates of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and the government junta.

The Honduran teachers were arrested on 15 May, only a few hours after they had signed in this capital [presumably Managua] a document in solidarity and support for the Sandinist revolutionary process.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER RESPONDS TO U.S. CHARGES OF ARMS BUILDUP

PA042018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister, to local and foreign newsmen at the government house in Managua, on 4 June--recorded]

[Text] Companero local and foreign journalists present: This is to clarify some reports on the arms problem in Nicaragua, reports on whether or not we are arming ourselves. First, we want to say that Nicaragua, revolutionary Nicaragua, from the moment we reached power on 19 July, has been continuously threatened. The Sandinist revolution has been threatened by the most reactionary sectors in and out of the country that do not agree with the revolutionary process and that support various political and military groups that are openly plotting abroad and stating positions against our revolution.

Therefore, there is a real threat of a military attack from the most reactionary sectors abroad against our people, our sovereignty and our revolution.

If there is a real threat of an armed aggression against our revolution, we have the sovereign right and the revolutionary and patriotic obligation to arm our people to defend our fatherland and our revolution.

How do we arm ourselves? The revolution found a destroyed and poor country. We always said that we would not spend any money or economic resources to arm ourselves. We have upheld this. Then, how were we going to arm ourselves? It had to be done on the basis of the solidarity and donations that revolutionary and progressive forces and mature and responsible governments could give us.

On various occasions, our government, our revolutionary leaders, pointed out to the United States that we needed a military contribution from them for our country. The United States was told about our need to arm ourselves to face the reactionary sectors that are threatening our country, our fatherland.

We have not spent a single penny on this process to strengthen our revolution militarily. The arms we have acquired have been acquired from those who have considered that it was their duty--and this was also their sovereign decision--to support our process with arms.

Who have helped us? We don't have to render an account of this to anyone and much less to those who wage campaigns against us for this reason. We are reaffirming the sovereign character of our revolution, of our fatherland. We don't have any obligation to explain to anyone abroad from where, how, what type and from whom we are receiving arms.

Regarding questions as to whether or not we are receiving tanks, planes, mortars or cannons, that is something we don't have to explain to anyone either. We can say, however, that we are strengthening our defenses, and we are prepared to handle tanks, planes, trucks and various types of weapons. Our fighters have quickly learned how to handle them and they are prepared to use them under any circumstances.

Further Details

PA050355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2202 GMT 4 Jun 81

[By Agustín Fuentes]

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega stated today that Nicaragua is arming itself to face threats of aggression stemming from the United States.

In a press conference Ortega said Nicaragua decided to arm itself "for defensive purposes without this costing Nicaragua a single cent."

Recently the U.S. State Department announced that unconfirmed intelligence reports indicated that Soviet T-55 tanks had been shipped from Cuba to Nicaragua and others of the same type were on the way.

"In view of the threats of aggression against our revolution which stem even from U.S. territory, we reached the conclusion that we should arm ourselves to defend ourselves, that we have the right to have tanks, cannons, aircraft, trucks.

"...But whether those arms are here or not...we do not have to tell anyone," he added.

"That is a military secret, a state secret and we are not going to make work easy for the enemy intelligence, imperialism in Nicaragua," he said.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said this week that the United States was viewing with increasing concern the "modern armament" that was being sent to Nicaragua.

Early this year Nicaragua was accused by the United States of being a base for sending arms to the guerrillas fighting to overthrow the government of neighboring El Salvador. Ortega denied that this defensive operation constitutes any threat to other Central American countries.

"On the contrary, the Sandinist revolution is a factor of stability and peace in the area which should not be wasted," he noted.

"We are threatened and that is why we are arming ourselves and training without having to ask anyone for permission," he stressed.

STATION SCORES AGENCIES' MISINFORMATION ON TANKS

PA050211 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Neither Mr Haig, the imperialist press nor the State Department can prove even one of the charges with which they are again trying to attack Nicaragua. However, the misinformation has been disseminated throughout the world. So far the transnational news agencies have not been very interested in reporting yesterday's official denial by the National Reconstruction Government junta, whereas they were very interested in disseminating irresponsible reports about the purchase or existence of Soviet tanks.

The self-seeking reports that the Washington POST published, distorting the remarks of the commander of the revolution and coordinator of the government junta and citing official sources of the U.S. administration, which were never very well identified, were quickly picked up by the State Department and the transnational news agencies.

However, the Nicaraguan Government's reply to those reports, emphatically stating that the Nicaraguan Government has not invested a single cent in armaments, that no landing fields are being built for MiG's and that since 19 July 1979 Nicaragua has made efforts among all countries of the world to obtain cooperation for defensive weapons, have so far not been worthy of the attention of the information monopolies.

Despite the inconsistencies of the charges that were quickly picked up by a State Department spokesman and later Mr Alexander Haig, no one seems concerned about setting the record straight; instead, it seems to be a new scheme of aggression against Nicaragua and the revolution.

The U.S. secretary of state was forced to admit to newsmen that he doesn't have any evidence to back up the Washington POST reports and his renewed statements about Nicaragua and international terrorism. Unperturbed by the inconsistencies of his remarks that were disseminated throughout the world, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, entered the scene a short time later. He quickly joined the attack, saying that Cuba is trying to turn Nicaragua into a military base. To back up his unfortunate statement, he used the same story of Soviet tanks and planes.

A new official statement on this subject is expected to be issued soon by the Nicaraguan authorities, since what seems to be in discussion here is not the truth or falsehood of the irresponsible reports fabricated in the United States but the double intention and the insistence with which the Reagan administration wants to present Nicaragua as a threat, when in truth the United States is the real source of the economic and military aggression.

U.S. SENATE AIDE COLLECTS INFORMATION ON CAYS

PA042034 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1512 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Christopher Manion, a U.S. Senate aide, is currently in Nicaragua listening to the opinions of the country's leaders concerning certain Caribbean cays claimed by Colombia.

Manion arrived in Nicaragua to draft a report for Jesse Helms, chairman of the U.S. Senate's subcommittee for hemispheric affairs.

Upon being received at the State Council, the government junta's co-legislative body, Manion was told that the council wants to defend both the national sovereignty and Nicaragua's territorial integrity.

According to a State Council source, he was told that the council completely opposes any U.S. Senate ratification of a treaty with Colombia under which the United States "would cede" sovereignty over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays--currently under dispute--to Colombia.

Nicaragua regards those cays as its own "because they are a natural extension of its territory within its continental shelf." Manion was reminded that the cays are located 142 nautical miles from the Nicaragua coast and about 500 nautical miles from Colombia's coast.

Nicaraguan Position

PA050020 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds and President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala yesterday replied cynically and threateningly to Nicaraguan sovereignty claims over Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays and to the revolutionary government's appeal to the U.S. Congress not to ratify the 1972 treaty by which it grants Colombia rights over these territories.

The day before yesterday the revolutionary government asked all the nation's political parties to come out against ratification of the 1972 treaty which, according to Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, was created by the famous "Guano Law" which he described as "irresponsible and typical of international piracy."

Following the revolution Nicaragua rejected the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra treaty granting Colombia right over these territories. The government said the treaty was imposed by the United States during the 1928 intervention and that the cays are on its continental shelf and in its territorial seas.

ARCE MEETS WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL

PA041806 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], yesterday met in El Chipote with Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada and vice president of the Socialist International. During the meeting, which lasted several hours, the two leaders discussed and analyzed the Central American situation, especially the case of El Salvador.

At the end of the meeting, Broadbent said that his visit to Nicaragua is in line with the visit he has made to several Latin American nations to determine what changes have taken place in this region, especially in El Salvador.

I am taking a detailed report on the situation in Central America to Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, Broadbent noted. I am also taking a proposal aimed at securing a peaceful solution to the tragedy in El Salvador, he said.

Broadbent has met with political leaders of Mexico, Venezuela, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Cuba to get their points of view on the Salvadoran problem and the find a peaceful way out of the problem.

ALLEGED HONDURAN SPIES TURNED OVER TO JUDGE

PA042013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1524 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Two Hondurans, accused of carrying out espionage activities in Nicaragua, have been turned over to Oswaldo Ortega, third judge of the criminal district, by the auxiliary penal attorney general of Managua.

Francisco Chavez Saucedo and Cornelio Rosales Solorzano, alleged members of the Honduran Army, have been charged by the Nicaraguan authorities with carrying out espionage activities in Nicaragua on behalf of groups of former Somozist guardsmen settled in Honduras.

Manuel Gutierrez Hurtado was appointed lawyer for the Honduran prisoners, who were captured last March in the northern part of the country.

COMMANDER TORRES EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF MILITIAS

PA042009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] To mark the second anniversary of the revolution and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], a graduation ceremony was held tonight in auditorium No 12 of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN] for militiamen who are young students at the university.

Over 80 graduates of the Carlos Aguero Militias School will be in charge of the military training of UNAN students in the future. As a continuing demonstration of the rebelliousness [rebeldia] and fighting spirit of the Nicaraguan students, the university militiamen turned out to be a vanguard company.

Brigade Commander Hugo Torres was present at the ceremony, representing the people's vanguard, the FSLN. Commander Torres addressed the gathering after the companero militiamen read their oaths, pledging to fully carry out the militia programs, to organize in order to convince all university students to join the militias, to make the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] into a vanguard force, and making other promises. The enemy of yesteryear is not today's enemy, guerrilla and Brigade Commander Hugo Torres said in his speech. He is more powerful in all aspects--political, economic and military--he said in reference to U.S. imperialism. Therefore, he said, it is imperative that we prepare ourselves better and realize that the peace we are now enjoying is not absolute, but relative, and that at any moment, we may have to go to war.

However, the enemy will not be successful, Commander Torres said emphatically. A portion of his speech follows:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] has assigned us the task of creating a people's army that is strong, powerful, with great mobilization and fighting capability. In less than 2 years, we have done this. We have given up a part of our lifetime and our leisure time to the task, but it has been worth it. It has been worthwhile and we have no reason for complaint. Others have given their entire lives.

This army is responsible for facing an attack from the minute that it first occurs. However, the kind of attack launched against our fatherland and our revolution, the number of forces involved in it and our people's ability to mobilize rapidly to their assembly points, the reserve battalion concentration points, our ability to rapidly move weapons and means of transportation and most especially, our masses' ability to rapidly rise up in arms will all determine whether or not we can say: The attack will fail. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS VARIOUS MILITIA ACTIVITIES

Center Graduates First Group

PA050349 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Oscar Benavides Militia Training Center concluded its first training course this afternoon. A graduate militiaman made a symbolic presentation of his weapon to a new trainee in the second group.

The first course ended with the same ceremony opening the second. Out of the 1,000 original trainees only 500 attended the closing ceremony because the most promising had been sent to Sandinist People's Army reserve battalions.

The new militiamen as well as the members of the second group swore to defend the Sandinist people's revolution and its conquests.

Battalion 80-12 To Leave

PA021605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Miguel Hernandez report]

[Text] Rivas, Nicaragua--Reserve Battalion 80-12 is almost ready now to receive its training. The battalion, whose members hail from the municipalities of Belen, Potosi, San Jorge, Buenos Aires and Rivas, is ready to leave for Pedro (Arauz) Palacios School in La Virgen, where it will receive political and military training.

According to Companero Alfredo Tenorio, member of the Committee for the Integration and Propaganda of Battalion 80-12, meetings and propaganda mobilizations are being held and each house in this municipality is being visited to locate the last companeros wishing to join the battalion. He added that the battalion is slated to leave on Wednesday, 3 June, when a farewell event for Sandino's best children in the above-mentioned municipalities will be held at Leal Zuniga Plaza, in Belen municipality.

Battalion 50-16 Training

PA030346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Battalion 50-16, made up of men and women from San Rafael del Sur passed through Managua at 0930. The battalion is on its way to Eduardo Contreras Military Training School in the Jinotega Mountains.

Several hundred men and women, ranging in age from 16 to 45, are going to receive their final military training in order to be ready to defend our revolution.

The militia battalion is commanded by Companero Mario Torres and a commission and it will remain in Jinotega 15 days. On their way through Managua, our companeros were happy and enthusiastic; they sang the militia anthem and shouted slogans reflecting our revolutionary process. The militia battalion will be arriving at Eduardo Contreras Training School in the Jinotega Mountains around 0400.

CHURCH BODY BANS PRIESTS FROM PUBLIC POSTS

PA042158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua today ordered priests occupying public posts in the government or in party positions to resign from their posts.

The resolution adopted by the conference, with the support of Pope John Paul II, affects Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto, Social Welfare Minister Edgar Parrales, Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal and two other priests currently occupying posts in the State Council and in the Sandinist youth organization.

CUBAN TEACHERS TO RETURN TO THEIR COUNTRY IN JULY

PA041909 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 3 Jun (AFP)--A contingent of 2,000 Cuban teachers who are still in Nicaragua will return home in July, Education Ministry spokesman Silvio Mora announced today. The Cuban teachers have carried out their work in the rural areas, supporting the Sandinist government's educational effort in Nicaragua.

Mora recalled that the Cubans arrived in the country in two groups: The first 1,200 arrived in July 1979, immediately after the victory of the Sandinist revolution, while 800 others arrived in mid-1980. During their almost 2 years in this country, Mora said, "The Cubans have carried out a great task, teaching some 100,000 Nicaraguan children who never before had had access to education."

The Cuban Government, Mora stressed, financed the teachers' stay in this country, at a time when Nicaragua was confronting the difficult phase of the country's reconstruction following the civil war that culminated with the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza's regime.

In conclusion, Mora said that if in 1982 Nicaragua should need teachers to complement its educational programs in the rural areas, it will request aid from all countries, including the United States and the socialist countries, especially Cuba.

The Cuban teachers also participated in the 1980 national literacy campaign, which made it possible to drastically reduce the number of illiterates in Nicaragua.

MEDIA DISTORTION OF TEACHERS' DEMANDS CLARIFIED

PA041456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The list of demands presented by the teachers has created no commotion because there is no longer any conflict between employees and employers.

Reactionary news sources have tried to manipulate the teachers because of their demands. They have insisted on saying that the teachers' list of demands is the only one where no salary aspirations appear.

In a case where the Education Ministry is part of a revolutionary government and the teachers of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN, are revolutionary teachers, the situation that exists is perfectly normal.

Salaries are not being discussed because the teachers know that this year we have used 50 million cordobas for moderate salary increases. This is what Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has told Radio Sandino.

In order to check the manipulation we have mentioned, yesterday we interviewed the education minister. Much progress has been made. Through contacts with the Education Ministry ANDEN members are now given adequate and continuous health services.

Life insurance, retirement and changes in primary and secondary school education programs have been discussed. Therefore, there is no conflict of interests in revolutionary negotiations, approximately 18,000 teachers should benefit from the ANDEN-Education Ministry agreement negotiated in the environment of revolutionary common sense of the revolutionary process.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES PART OF PROFESSIONALS BILL

PA041723 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday, during a 7-hour session, the State Council approved another 15 articles of the bill regulating professionals.

During a heated and polemical session, the State Council yesterday approved another 15 articles of the bill regulating professionals. Several important amendments were made to the bill that a revision commission of the council had studied for several days. The participation of the delegates served to democratically establish—a characteristic of the State Council—the aspirations of the progressive professionals of Nicaragua as well as their attitude in favor of the majority of the people.

The articles of chapter 4 of the bill were discussed, amended and approved yesterday. Chapter 4 establishes the form and authority of the National Council of Professionals, which will be the organization charged with evaluating the quality of a professional, enforcing ethical norms, promoting continuous instruction and emulation and contributing to finding solutions to problems that may make practicing a profession difficult.

The National Council of Professionals will include three representatives chosen by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction from the trios proposed by each of the various professional associations. It will also include a delegate from the Justice Ministry, one from the Planning Ministry and one from the National Council of Higher Education.

The vote of the council's president will count as two. For functional purposes, there will be an executive director appointed by the members of the council. The executive director will be in charge of controlling the sessions and filing the records of proceedings and agreements. He will also control the registry of authorized professions and professional associations.

At next Wednesday's session, the State Council should approve the remaining bill, thus concluding work that began several months ago with consultations with the rank and file.

RADIO MI PREFERIDA TO GO BACK ON AIR 20 JUN

PA040234 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jun 81 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Manuel Jiron, the well-known radio station owner, said that the Nicaraguan people have responded with great enthusiasm and solidarity to help Radio Mi Preferida return to the air. Jiron has received approximately 300,000 cordobas from the noble people who have responded to the mobs that destroyed Radio Mi Preferida in March.

Jiron Castrillo, manager of the station, told LA PRENSA that the station will go back on the air on approximately 20 June. The station will be on the air 24 hours a day and will be clearly heard on the entire Pacific coast of Nicaragua, its owner added. Mi Preferida will have newscasts, including one at 0600, another at 1300 and a final one at 2100. "We will do everything possible to put Mi Preferida on the air on 20 June and we will be officially on the air on 10 July in memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who died on 10 January. [sentence as published] We will provide broadcast time to all sectors. We will be pluralist and we will even give Monsignor Obando y Bravo, or anyone else whom the church appoints, a time spot to guide the Catholic people."

"We have made investments to protect ourselves. We have put up a chain link fence to emphasize the respect that should exist for private property," Manuel Jiron added.

"We deeply respect the Nicaraguans and the fatherland and we will continue to do so," Manuel Jiron said.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY YUGOSLAV ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

Arrives in Havana

FL011020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly.

Raul Roa, member of the party Central Committee and Council of State, and acting president of the National Assembly, received Markovic and his delegation at the air terminal. The distinguished visitors were also welcomed by Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Havana People's Government Provincial Assembly; Jose Eloy Valdes, Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia; and Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the People's Government National Assembly.

Official Talks Open

FL011801 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Official talks between the delegations of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly and the SFRY Assembly opened late this morning at the Palace of Conventions. The Cuban side is headed by Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the National Assembly, and also includes Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana Provincial Assembly; Faustino Perez, chairman of the National Assembly's Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; and Fabio Grobart, member of its Foreign Relations Committee.

The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and includes other high-ranking Assembly officials.

Shortly before the official talks began, Dragoslav Markovic and his delegation laid a wreath at the monument to our national hero, Jose Marti, on Revolution Square. The Yugoslav delegation was accompanied by Jose Aranaburo and other officials.

Markovic Meets With Rodriguez

LD021106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Havana, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and Vice President of the Cuban Council of State and Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Carlos Rafael Rodriguez yesterday underlined the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba and their fruitful cooperation on the international level, particularly in the framework of the Movement of Nonalignment.

Rafael Rodriguez yesterday evening gave a formal dinner party in honour of the delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by Dragoslav Markovic.

After yesterday's exhaustive political talks, the Yugoslav delegation will today tour the Oriente Province in eastern Cuba. Political talks with high Cuban functionaries will be resumed in Havana tomorrow.

Markovic's Comments at Dinner

AU021909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Report on toast by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, at the formal dinner given in honor of the SFRY Assembly delegation by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana on 1 June]

[Text] Replying to the toast by the vice president of the Council of State of Cuba, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, said that it was with great satisfaction that the SFRY Assembly has sent a delegation to return the visit which the delegation of the Cuban Assembly made to Yugoslavia 2 years ago. It was done with the desire, he added, that this visit would contribute to further advancing and developing our already good and friendly relations.

Having pointed out that the victory won by the Cuban people under Fidel Castro's leadership in the revolution and Cuba's achievements in the last 20 years are viewed in Yugoslavia with great respect, Dragoslav Markovic said that the increasingly frequent direct contacts between our two countries, including the contacts between the assemblies of Cuba and Yugoslavia, are of great importance. He emphasized that these contacts contribute to a better mutual acquaintance and to a perception of the specific characteristics and conditions of each of the two countries, which contributes to better understanding, a necessary prerequisite and basis for developing successful mutual relations.

Referring to the differences in views on some of the contemporary world problems, as well as to some problems of internal development of our two countries, about which Rodriguez also spoke, Dragoslav Markovic said: It seems to us that the differences are inevitable and legitimate and that they reflect the objective reality and the health of the contemporary world and socialism. What is important is to learn from it and be prepared to live with differences and to cooperate with differences.

It seems that we are all aware of that, Dragoslav Markovic stressed, because what are all the differences in comparison with what we have in common: the great, noble and revolutionary values--freedom, independence, socialism, peace, struggle against colonialism and the common struggle within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement? All that represents a broad platform which holds within it inexhaustible potentials for cooperation and joint struggle, Markovic said. Expressing our country's readiness to further develop and advance its relations and cooperation with Cuba, the president of the SFRY Assembly said that it is in the interest of our two countries, but also in the interest of others further afield.

In Santiago

FL031207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Summary] We have followed the steps taken by the Cuban revolution for developing and constructing socialism, and this visit has helped us to complete our knowledge about such steps, Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic declared in Santiago de Cuba. I want to say, he added, that broad cooperation and contacts are being developed at political levels of the governments and parties of our two countries, which were strengthened following the creation of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly.

Dorticos Meets With Markovic

FL031812 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of justice, today received Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic.

Present during the talks were Jose Aranaburu, secretary of the People's Government National Assembly, and other officials of that government agency. The other members of the delegation headed by Markovic and Zivojin Jazic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Cuba, also participated in the talks.

PCC Officials Meet Delegation

FL040055 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, today received Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, who is paying a visit to our country as the guest of the People's Government National Assembly. Matters of interest to both countries were discussed at the meeting, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere.

Later, the high-ranking Yugoslav delegation met with Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo. They discussed the results of the delegation's stay in Cuba and the objectives of its visit.

Dragoslav Markovic and his group will return to their country tomorrow.

Castro Receives Markovic

LD041446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0726 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Havana, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Last night in Havana, Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, received Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and the members of the assembly delegation which is paying a visit scheduled to last several days. The development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and the two friendly countries' socioeconomic and political development were discussed in a very cordial atmosphere. A positive assessment was made of the exchange of information and experiences on the work of the National Assembly of the People's Government and the SFRY Assembly, which took place during the visit.

After recalling his visit to Yugoslavia and the very pleasant memories of his meeting with President Tito in Brioni, President Castro dwelt on the relations between our two countries and emphasized his pleasure at the favorable development of these relations and their stable progress in all fields. He expressed the conviction that their successful development would continue.

Dragoslav Markovic also appraised positively the development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and cooperation so far both between the two states and parties and between sociopolitical organizations. He stressed that the delegation that he headed had been given the task of making a contribution to the further successful development of relations between our countries, which was in the interest of both sides and also in a wider sense. Dragoslav Markovic stressed in this connection that the development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba was lagging behind the general level of cooperation and also behind the objective possibilities and needs, but expressed the view that we were on the way toward making a step forward in this important sphere as well.

In response to the Cuban statesman's visit, [as received] Markovic told Fidel Castro about the realization of the full equality of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, dwelling in particular on the realization of their policy through the political and assembly system from the municipality up to the federation.

Showing interest in Yugoslav experiences gained in solving the national question, which he described as rich, President Castro spoke about the process of decentralization in Cuba which was being carried out as part of the new administrative-territorial division.

He also reviewed the positive experiences gained during the 5 years of work of the first National Assembly of the People's Government.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, conveyed to President Castro greetings from the SFRY Presidency and from Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency, and their invitation to him to pay a friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Fidel Castro expressed warm thanks for the greetings and the renewed invitation, stressing that he would go to Yugoslavia with great pleasure.

On the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by the members of the Assembly delegation, Ela Ulrih Atena, Agif Beciri and Aleksandar Icev; and on the Cuban side, by Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; and Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the National Assembly. Also present were Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to Cuba; and Eloy Valdes, Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Markovic Departs Havana

LD050950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Havana, 5 Jun (TANJUG)--An Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation, headed by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, has closed its official and friendly visit to Cuba and left Havana. The Assembly delegation, which before Cuba had visited Mexico, was seen off by Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government acting President Dr Raul Roa and other officials.

Just before he left Havana, Dragoslav Markovic met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who informed Markovic about the activities of the four-member good will mission of non-aligned countries for mediating in the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS GUYANA IN BORDER DISPUTE

PA301326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Georgetown, 20 May (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro officially gave his support to his Guyanese colleague Linden Forbes Burnham when Venezuela once again brought up its border problem with Guyana, it was officially announced here today.

Castro addressed a message to Burnham on the occasion of the former British colony's 15th anniversary on 26 May.

The Cuban president's message said:

"At a time when the reactionary and imperialist forces are seeking a return to the cold war policies in order to disrupt peace and international security, particularly in the Caribbean and in Latin America, it is a cause of great satisfaction that on the occasion of this new anniversary of the independence of Guyana, our two countries have strengthened their relations on the basis of the principles of international solidarity and within the framework of a spirit of friendship and mutual respect."

Since the days of British colonialism in Guyana, Venezuela has been claiming about 159,000 square km in the Essequibo region, practically 2/3 of Guyana's total area.

Venezuela's claim had been frozen under the protocol of Port-of-Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago, but the Venezuelan authorities have decided to renew the claim once this protocol expires in June 1982.